1: Underhill, Ruth Murray. Papago Indian Religion. Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology, Number 33. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946.

Pp. viii, 359.

Yale: Nk10 C75 v. 33

[This source is a descriptive ethnography of Papago religion. The book is divided into five sections: a background on Papago history and culture; communal ceremonies; ceremonies for individual power; the use of power; and acculturation. In an appendix, Underhill notes the many resemblances to Pueblo practices to be found in the Papago prayer-stick festival. Also noteworthy is the subcultural variation in ceremonial to be found among the four main Papago groups, partly due to differential exposures to acculturative influence. Underhill, the outstanding authority on the Papago, was employed by the United States Indian Office when this source was published. --Analyst]

Field date: 1931-1935
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1958

2: Underhill, Ruth Murray. Social Organization of the Papago Indians. Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology, Vol. 30. New York, 1939.

Pp. xii, 280; 2 appendices.

Yale: Nk10 C75 v. 30

[This ethnography of the Papago deals primarily with the various aspects of social life. Kinship groupings and associated behavior are dealt with at length, as are village groupings and government. Economics is discussed with particular attention given to gift-giving as a means of exchanging property, and games and gambling are also described from this point of view. There is a great deal of information dealing with the various aspects of the life cycle, and data on ceremonialism, war, shamanism, history, acculturation, and the integration of the individual with the culture. Appendix I gives the composition of a number of family groups, showing land use and gift relationships. Appendix II consists of a point by point comparison of various elements of Papago culture with surrounding cultures. The bracketed numbers in the text refer to the informants from whom information was gathered on specific points. For a list of these informants, see category 116, pp. viii-ix. --Analyst]

Field date: 1931-1935
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1958

3: Underhill, Ruth Murray. The Autobiography of a Papago Woman. Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, Number 46. Menasha, 1936.

Pp. ii, 64

Yale: Nk10 Am35f 46

[This source comprises the life history of Maria Chona, a 90-year-old Papago woman who was the author's chief informant and aid while in the field. The information in her story concerns mainly the period of 1850 to about 1900. It covers, in addition to the day-to-day life of the people, many of the culturally significant values and activities of the Papago: shamanism, the cure of the sick, song-making, and warfare. The narrative is "an Indian story told to satisfy Whites rather than Indians," with repetition minimized and emotional responses spelled out. Accuracy and thoroughness are, however, the primary virtues of the work. References to "wild women," i.e. wantons, have been placed in category 836. Underhill received her graduate training at Columbia University under Franz Boas and is an acknowledged authority on the Papago. --Analyst]

Field date: 1931-1935
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1958

4: Joseph, Alice, Rosamond B. Spicer, and Jane Chesky. The Desert People: A Study of the Papago Indians. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1949.

Pp. xviii, 288; 21 plates; 5 maps; bibliography, index.

Yale: C63 145j

[This book presents partial results of an effort of the Indian Education Research Project to investigate, analyze and compare the development of personality in five American Indian tribes for implications in regard to Indian administration. It is divided into three main sections: a general description of Papago culture by Spicer, a description of child-rearing practices by Chesky; and an analysis of the personality of the Papago child by Joseph. An appendix by Joseph gives personality sketches of eight Papago children. --Analyst]

Field date: 1942-1943
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluations:
Joseph - Physician -5
Chesky- Ethnologist - 5
Spicer - Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1958

5: Castetter, Edward F., and Willis H. Bell. Pima and Papago Indian Agriculture. School of Inter-American Affairs, the University of New Mexico, Inter-Americana Studies 1. Albuquerque: 1942.

Pp. xvi, 245; 5 figures.

Yale: Latin America Cs bn46 v.1

[This study of Pima and Papago agriculture, by two faculty members of the University of New Mexico Department of Botany, starts by describing the land, climate and vegetation of the area. The historical basis of subsistance is next considered, and the pertinent archaeological data are evaluated. The various crops grown by the Indians are considered in view of their history and importance and detailed descriptions are given for the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of each crop. Material is included on food storage and preparation. Other chapters deal with the ceremonial aspects of agriculture, and the cultivation and utilization of tobacco. Since virtually the entire source deals with Pima as well as Papago agriculture, most of it has been sub-headed for Pima NU29. The archaeological data have been marked for Prehistoric Southwest NT3. -- Analyst]

Field date: 1938-1940
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Natural Scientists - 5
Processed in 1958

6: Densmore, Frances. Papago Music. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 90. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1929.

Pp. xx, 229; 19 plates, 4 text figures, index.

HRAF copy.

[This is a collection of the words and music to 197 Papago songs, presented with data about the occasions of their use. Many are sung in connection with legends, treatment of the sick, special ceremonies, and war activity; others refer to expeditions to obtain salt, dreams, hunting, ball racing, dancing, entertaining of children, with a few miscellaneous songs. Considerable data incidental to the songs themselves, such as the related legends or ceremonies, are included and are marked for the relevant categories: The music, words and analysis of the songs are all assigned to category 533. The 19 plates have been paginated to indicate their position relative to immediately preceding pages, e.g., plates 1 through 8 have been paginated pp. 4-A through 4-H. --Analyst]

Field date: 1920 Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Analyst: George R. Bedell Processed in 1958

NU28 Papago -1-2

7: Lumholtz, Carl. New Trails in Mexico. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912.

Pp. ix, 411, 49 plates, 1 map.
Yale: Eha So5 909
Omitted from the Files: pp. 1-22, 127-146, 151-162, 174-205, 210-267, 274-328, 333-343.

[In 1909 and 1910, Lumholtz, a geologist and geographer, was commissioned by a group of businessmen to tour the then little-known country along the upper part of the Gulf of California, in the land of the Papago. This account is rendered from that experience, which included many contacts with various settlements of Papago and their neighbors. Although written as a traveler's account, the author's powers of observation are keen, and he reports on Papago daily life, ceremonial, and contact with whites, with great accuracy. Only those sections of the account which deal directly with the Papago have been processed for the Files; these comprise the following pages: 23-126; 147-150; 163-173; 206-209; 268-273; 329-332; 344-411. The sections deal with: settlement patterns and an overview of the culture, including a lengthy description of the annual sahuaro (cactus) ceremonial; subcultural variations in dispersed communities; a

7: Lumholtz, Carl.

description of the sacred cave of Iitoi at Pincate; a lengthy description of the annual salt expedition of the Papago; a brief but detailed section on the variant Sand Papago at Pincate; and a chapter of miscellaneous information including data on the mental and physical characteristics of the people, marriage and kinship, material culture, and contact with the whites. --Analyst]

Field date: 1909-1910
Analyst: Leslie L. Clark

Evaluation: Natural Scientist-5
Processed in 1958.

8: Pijoan, Michel, C.A. Elkin, and C.O. Eslinger. Ascorbic Acid Deficiency Among Papago Indians. The Journal of Nutrition, Vol. 25, pp. 491-496. Philadelphia: The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1943.

Yale: S1 22.43 25

[This short article presents the results of a chemical analysis of the main elements of Papago diet, as well as the results of blood plasma tests on Papago school children for ascorbic acid (Vitamin C). The tests showed that the diet, except for chile which is used sparingly, is very deficient in ascorbic acid, which correlated well with the blood plasma tests. As a result the general health of the Indians is poor, and many exhibit signs of subclinical scurvy. The authors are all physicians and/or nutrition experts. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1942
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Physicians-5
Processed in 1958

9: O'Neale, Lila M. and Juan Dolores. Notes on Papago Color Designations. American Anthropologist, N.S., Vol. 45, No. 3, Part 1, pp. 387-397. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1943.

HRAF copy

[This short article, by a well-known crafts expert and a native Papago, is a brief explanation of the color terms used by the Papago. In summation, they note that the color designations indicate first, a limited need for color terminology in their everyday life; second, a lack of what has been called nature appreciation in terms of color; and third, an indication of the comparatively late development of color consciousness. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: O'Neale: Ethnologist-4
Dolores: Indigene-4
Processed in 1958

10: Dolores, [illegible]n. Papago Nominal Stems. Introduction by J. Alden Mason. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 20, pp. 19-32. Berkeley: 1923.

Yale: C52 07 20

[This source is a listing of the nominal stems gathered from the texts written by Juan Dolores, a native Papago, for the University of California in the years 1911-1913 and 1918-1919. They are arranged in seven general groups: animals, body parts, botanical terms, natural phenomena, artifacts and manufactures, personal categories, and abstract terms. --Analyst]

Field date: 1911-1919
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Indigene-5
Processed in 1958

11: Hoover, J.W. Generic Descent of the Papago Villages. American Anthropologist, N.S., Vol. 37, pp. 257-264. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1935.

1 map

HRAF copy

[This source contains a listing of the 12 common centers which existed prior to 1860; from these the contemporary villages have spread out as a partial result of the introduction of new sources of food, such as cattle and wheat. Some information is included on the little-known Sand Papago. The author concludes with a description of some of the factors which have contributed toward a disintegration of the older and larger villages. --Analyst]

Field date: circa 1930
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Unknown-4, 5
Processed in 1959

12: Hill, Gertrude. Notes on Papago Pottery Manufacture at Santa Rosa, Arizona. American Anthropologist, N.S., Vol. 44, pp. 531-533. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1942.

HRAF copy

[This brief source contains a description of pottery making as practiced in Santa Rosa. Hill notes that the process is quite similar to that recorded by Russell for the Pima. At the time of publication, Hill was on the staff of the Flagstaff Public Library. --Analyst]

Field date: circa 1940
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Educator - 5
Processed in 1959

13: Davis, Edward H. The Papago Ceremony of Vikita. Indian Notes and Monographs, Vol. 3, pp. 153-178. New York: Nuseum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, 1920.

14 plates

Yale: C52.4 3

[This source is a very general description of an annual ceremony in which the Papago pay honor to sacred relics left to them by their culture hero, Montezuma (not the historical Aztec ruler). Included are descriptions of the paraphernalia used, some material on house construction, songs and dances, and the method of making tizwin, an alcoholic beverage. It is not certain that Davis was a trained ethnologist, although he was on the staff of the Heye Foundation at the time. -- Analyst]

Field date: 1920
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1959

14: Kroeber, Henriette Rothschild. Traditions of the Papago Indians. The Journal of American Folk-Lore. Vol. 25, pp. 95-105. Lancaster, Pa., and New York: Published for the American Folk-Lore Society by G.E. Stechert & Co., 1912.

Yale: Nkg10 J82 v.25

[This is a collection of traditions and folk-tales collected by Mrs. Kroeber from Juan Dolores, a full-blood, educated Papago. Included are outlines of the creation myth, the undecided race, and the story of the wind and the rain. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Folklorist-4
Processed in 1959

NU28 Papago

15: Kroeber, Henriette Rothschild. Papago Coyote Tales. The Journal of American Folk-Lore, Vol. 22, pp. 339-342. Lancaster, Pa., and New York: Published for the American Folk-Lore Society by G. E. Stechert & Co., 1909.

Yale: Nkg10 J82 v.21-22

[This brief source contains the story of Coyote's early life and some of his adventures. They were collected by Mrs. Kroeber from Juan Dolores, a native Papago. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Folklorist-4
Processed in 1959

16: Hayden, Julian. The Vikita Ceremony of the Papago. Southwestern Monuments Monthly Report, Supplement for April 1937, pp. 263-277. Coolidge, Arizona: United States National Park Service, Southwestern Monuments, 1937.

5 plates

Yale: Egj -Un3r 1937

[This source is a description of the climax and ending of the Vikita Ceremony held at old Santa Rosa on November 20 and 21, 1936. It contains an excellent description of the costumes, paraphernalia, and dances of the ceremony, but little or no analysis of the functions of the various aspects of the ceremony. For more information on the latter the researcher is advised to see the various sources by Underhill and Joseph. The identity of Hayden is unknown but he is believed to have been connected with the CCC and National Park Service in Arizona at the time. -- Analyst]

Field date: 1936
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Unknown-5
Processed in 1959

17: Castetter, Edward F. and Ruth M. Underhill. Ethnobiological Studies in the American Southwest, II. The Ethnobiology of the Papago Indians. University of New Mexico Bulletin, Biological Series, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Whole Number 275). Albuquerque, 1935.

Pp. 84

Yale: Sh3.468 21-25

[This source is a detailed description of the various uses to which plants and animals are put by the Papago. Castetter, a biologist, worked with Underhill during her ethnographic field trips to collect botanical materials. It contains information on hunting and gathering, agriculture, methods of food preservation, clothing, weaving and basketry, and the uses of plant and animal products in ceremonial. Included are indexes of the scientific and common names of the plants and animals mentioned in the work. --Analyst]

Field date: 1931-1934
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Castetter - Biologist-5
Underhill - Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1959

18: Kelly, William Henderson. The Papago Indians of Arizona: A Population and Economic Study. Tucson: The Bureau of Ethnic Research, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, 1963.

Pp. x, 129; 28 tables; 3 charts; 8 folded maps.

Yale: CE99 P25 +K45. DLC: E99.P25K4. DLC card no.: 64-63403.

[While written by a single author, this report is a product of joint field research done by the professional staff at the University of Arizona's Bureau of Ethnic Research for the purpose of providing information on Papago socioeconomic conditions to assist federal agencies and others in improving Indian living standards. This project deals with recent changes and developments which the Papago Indian Reservation has undergone since its establishment, and their effects on the native inhabitants. It is basically a description and analysis of population, economic levels, manpower resources, and employment, using quantitative data and qualitative interpretation. Statistical and tabular correlations within the framework of on- and off-reservation locations were made of the following: demographic composition and distribution, residential and settlement patterns, resource potentials and uses (agricultural, herding, wage labor, etc.), economic development in response to a changing subsistence and market economy, nature and structure of employment and the native labor force, family incomes and wage levels, and federal welfare support. One of the main themes underlying this report is that the Papago economy is in a stage of unstable

18: Kelly, Willian Henderson.

transition between reliance on traditional on-reservation institutions and government support, and adjustment to the often unpredictable off-reservation economic life.

Field date: no date
Analyst: Gilbert Winer

Evaluation: Anthropologist-4, 5
Processed in 1967

19: Dobyns, Henry F. Pagagos [i.e., Papagos] in the Cotton Fields, 1950. Tucson, Arizona, 1951.

Pp. iv, 140; numerous plates; 4 charts; 5 maps.

Yale: CE99 P25 +D64. DLC: E99.P25D7. DLC card no.: 52-30737

[The Papago tribes have had a history of cattle herding and flood farming agriculture in the arid Southwest, but of recent the resource base has become more unreliable and the economic productivity more erratic and fluctuating. Having been subject to American acculturation for some time, many Papago are freely abandoning traditional subsistence agriculture and selecting as a popular economic option migrant wage labor jobs as cotton pickers on the Arizona commercial cotton farms. What this monograph deals with in some detail is the scale of social and economic performance of these Papago wage laborers living off-reservation in labor camps near the farms of their employers. The author's approach is more descriptive than analytical - stressing more the economic and social viability of off-reservation migrant labor communities and the nature of labor relations between the Papago and farm management, rather than the economic determinants underlying Papago migration to the labor camps (both temporary, seasonal, and permanent), the structure of the migrant labor force, and the dynamics of community relations within the labor camps. The book's coverage includes: employer-employee relations, working conditions, labor incentives and routines, wage levels and family incomes and expenditures, housing conditions and public

19: Dobyns, Henry F.

facilities in the camps, and uses of leisure time, especially for travel to towns for ceremonial and shopping purposes. The reader may find valuable source 18: Kelly from this file for a quantitative analysis of Papago natural resources, manpower, and employment, for supplementing the qualitative description here.

Information on the Papago reservations has been marked for category 657. Information on living conditions in the labor camps, in reference particularly to housing has been marked for 362, while relations between the Papago laborer and the cotton farmer has been marked for 466.]

Field date: 1950
Analyst: Gilbert Winer

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1967